APPENDIX I

Vol. 34, No. 34 August 22, 1975

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP DIVISION 25TH MAP PROCESSING PROJECT

The Geography and Map Division's 25th successive Map Processing Project began on Monday, July 7, and continued through Friday, August 15. A total of 13 colleges and universities sponsored participants, 10 for four-week periods, and three for the full six weeks. The 1975 Project, like those of the past several years, was wholly cooperative, with all participants supported by sponsoring institutions.

In exchange for services rendered to the Geography and Map Division they selected duplicate maps and atlases for their libraries or map collections. More than 55,000 duplicates were selected by the 13 participants.

Members of the 1975 Project for four-week sessions were Fred B. Collins, Jr., University of South Carolina; R. Phillip Hoehn, University of California at Berkeley; Daniel T. Seldin, Indiana University; Barbara Shupe, Hofstra University, Long Island, N.Y.; Lucille Stark, University of Pittsburgh; Penni Stroberger, University of Illinois at Urbana; Nan Thompson, Arkansas State University; Charlotte Wagner, Illinois State University at Normal; and Marion Zirbel, Kansas State University.

Those participants for six-weeks sessions were Karl H. Proehl, State University of New York at Stony Brook; Randolph S. Symon, Miami of Ohio University; and Candace Waterman, Appalachian State University.

Nine colleges and universities had been represented on former Projects. The State University of New York at Stony Brook, Hofstra University, Miami University, and Arkansas State University were first-time participants. Daniel Seldin, Map Librarian, Indiana University, was also a member of the 1974 Project.

On Thursday, July 17, Project participants, under the guidance of G&M's Donald A. Wise, toured the U.S. Geological Survey facilities in Reston, Va. The National Cartographic Information Center, Geographical Names Unit, Office of the Geographer, and Geological Survey Library were visited.

As in past summers, weekly seminars were offered by members of the division staff. On July 10, John A. Wolter spoke on Growth and Structure of Map Libraries; on July 16, Walter W. Ristow discussed the History and Development of the Geography and Map Division; on July 24, Richard W. Stephenson described Reference Services and Facilities; and on July 31, David K. Carrington traced MARC Map: Its Origin and Development.

During the decade or so following World War II, the Library of Congress received, on transfer from various Federal libraries and mapping agencies, hundreds of thousands of obsolete maps and charts. The staff of 17, in what was then the Map Division, was unable to accession or process more than a fraction of the transfer material and the bulk of it was backlogged and stored in the unfinished fourth floor of the Annex Building. By 1951 an estimated 750,000-1,000,000 sheets had accumulated, and additional transfer shipments were anticipated.

In 1951 the Map Division received overtime authorization for several staff members and permission to employ a number of temporary employees during the summer months. The late Division Chief Arch C. Gerlach recruited the temporary employees from various graduate departments of geography. In addition, he persuaded several institutions to sponsor participants, at their expense, in exchange for the privilege of selecting duplicates for their map collections.

A paragraph in the division's 1951 annual report summarized the accomplishments of this initial Project: "On the basis of savings in the Reference Department 520 dollars were spent on overtime in May to set up procedures for a Summer Project to sort and process maps held in dead storage on the fourth floor of the Annex. With that overtime help and 152 man-days of temporary help at GS-3, 9,612 new maps were accessioned, 7,807 sheets were indexed, 2,960 new maps were filed, 7,004 triplicates were stockpiled for exchange distribution, and 84 new sets of maps were added to the collections. The total Summer Project involved the employment of eight graduate students for 90 days. . . . All these employees accepted ratings at GS-3 . . . even though most of them were academically placed within the M.A. and Ph. D. levels, and all had special training in cartography, map interpretation, and languages. In addition to those employees paid by the Library, arrangements were made for additional help to be obtained from the American Geographical Society of New York, Columbia University, and the Universities of Illinois and Wisconsin in exchange for duplicate maps."

Because of the progress made in the 1951 Project, in accessioning and sorting maps and charts from the backlog in the Annex, administrative approval was granted to sponsor a second Project in 1952. This pattern has been repeated annually over the past quarter century to the mutual benefit of the Library and the participating institutions.

During most Projects, the Library has supported temporary library technicians, originally at grade GS-3 and later at grade GS-5. The number of such temporary employees in the Projects has varied from three to 12. In certain years LC has paid some participants for six of the 12 weeks, with sponsoring institutions supporting them for the remainder of the Project.

For the first 20 years, Projects ran for 12 weeks during the summer months. The past four years they have been limited wholly to cooperative participants, and have lasted for only six weeks.

In 1951, it was estimated that the 750,000 or more maps and charts stored in the Annex Attic might be processed in five or six summer Projects. This proved to be overly optimistic; not until 1961 was the last map removed from the fourth floor storage area in the Annex. During these 10 years, however, annual transfer receipts (non-current maps discarded by other Federal libraries), which averaged 75,000 per year, almost equaled the number accessioned and processed each year by permanent and Project staffs.

Since 1951 more than 330 individuals, representing 100 colleges and universities, have participated in the 25 successive Projects. Annual participation has varied from 6 to 21, with an average of 13. During the earlier years, LC-supported temporary employees exceeded the number of cooperative participants. In the mid-sixties the ratio was about equal.

Institutions from 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada have been represented. Five universities have participated in 10 or more Projects (Pennsylvania State-18, Kansas-15, Indiana-14, Maryland-13, Wisconsin-10), 17 have been represented between four and nine times, and 26 have sent students or staff members for two or three summers. The remainder are one-time participants.

Since their inception, the Projects have undergone a continuing process of change and evolution. During the first 10 or 12 years, they were staffed predominantly by graduate students of geography. A number subsequently were awarded doctorate degrees and hold professional positions in geography departments of various American colleges and universities. Several are department chairmen or deans. James Brooks, a member of the 1952 Project, has been President of Central Washington State University (Ellensburg) for many years. A number are employed as cartographers or geographers in various Federal agencies. A dozen or more heads of map libraries are also alumni of G&M's Projects.

In the early sixties colleges and universities began sponsoring full- or part-time map librarians. This apparently reflected the trend in many educational institutions to transfer administration of the map collection from the geography department to the library. With the cartographic collections under library supervision, there has also been increasing emphasis on professional library school training in employing full- or part-time map librarians.

Objectives have also changed over the quarter century. Emphasis during the first decade was on processing the large backlog of transfers in storage. To accomplish this, participants were, with few exceptions, assigned to G&M's Processing Section. The majority were occupied with sorting, arranging, indexing and filing sheets of set maps and charts. Others, in these pre-MARC Map years, titled (i.e., inserted maps in paper folders, to which labels, with brief descriptive data, were affixed) and filed single sheet maps. These were mass production years, and there was little time or opportunity to search files, or to employ more refined procedures.

In the summer of 1969, before G&M's move to Pickett Street Annex, a concerted effort was made to sort all backlog material to primary and secondary geographical and administrative units and to place them in "partially processed" drawers.

Development of MARC Map, G&M's computer-assisted cataloging procedures, reduction of most of the backlog of unprocessed maps and charts, and an increasing number of professionally-trained librarians on the Projects, have resulted in more varied objectives and work assignments in recent years.

In the 1975 Project, for example, four participants were assigned to read the atlas shelves, to identify duplicates, and to inventory them by size, in anticipation of shelving them in three size categories when G&M is relocated to the James Madison Memorial Building.

Two of this year's group worked in the Reference and Bibliography Section, three were assigned to the Bibliographer to work on the Bibliography of Cartography, two were in the Acquisitions Section, and two assisted in the Data Preparation and Files Maintenance Unit.

The primary objective of the Map Processing Pro-

Participants in the 1975 Special Map Processing Project are (left to right): Marion Zirbel, R. Philip Hoehn, Charlotte Wagner, Fred B. Collins, Jr., Nan Thompson, Barbara Shupe, Karl H. Proehl, Paul W. Stout, Penni Stroberger, Randolph S. Symon, Candace Waterman, and Lucille Stark. Daniel T. Seldin was not present for the photograph.

jects has been to assist G&M's permanent staff in processing the large volume of non-current maps and charts transferred from Federal libraries and map collections. Distribution of the thousands of duplicate maps and atlases has also been an important aspect of the Projects. During the past quarter century more than 1,250,000 duplicate maps and atlases have been selected by participants for their sponsoring institutions. Some 50-75,000 items are distributed each year. The Projects constitute a major acquisitions source for some of the continuing participants. Many university and college cartographic collections, with holdings of 100,000 or more sheets, have been enriched and strengthened by duplicates so acquired.

Projects have never been advertised as training programs. They have come to be so regarded, however, by many institutions whose map librarians now constitute an increasing number of Project staff members. Unquestionably, participants profit from working in a large map collection with members of G&M's permanent staff. Since 1965, the weekly seminars offered by senior G&M personnel have covered the history of cartography, illustrated with examples of rare items from the collections, the MARC Map program, the growth and development of map collections, techniques of map reproduction and printing, acquisition sources for maps and atlases, and the history and programs of the Geography and Map Division. One or more tours to Federal mapping agencies have been arranged each summer.

The Projects have also fostered professional relations between the Library of Congress and geography departments and geographers, and map libraries and librarians throughout the United States. They have also served as a valuable recruitment reservoir. Among Project participants appointed to permanent positions in the Geography and Map Division, are the following members of the present staff: John A. Wolter (University of Minnesota), Assistant Chief; Richard M. Fox (Western Michigan University), Cataloger; Minnie A. Carns (University of Pittsburgh), Cataloger; James A. Flatness, (University of Illinois), Reference Librarian; and Kathryn L. Engstrom, (Western Illinois University), Librarian Technician.

APPENDIX II

Vol. 34, No. 34 August 22, 1975

CONCLUDING REPORTS ON THE 94TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
San Francisco, Calif., June 29-July 5, 1975

GENERAL SESSION I

Edward G. Holley, outgoing President of the American Library Association, presided over the opening General Session on June 29. Mr. Holley called the attention of the audience to the conference theme, "Looking Forward to 1976," and its dual significance for the United States on its bicentennial anniversary and for the ALA on its centennial. Joseph Alioto, Mayor of San Francisco, next welcomed everyone to the city. He said that one might best gauge the quality of a city by its attitude toward its libraries, especially in time of budgetary shortage, and noted that San Francisco has extended the hours of its libraries and has opened new branches while other cities have been cutting back.

Following Mr. Alioto, Kevin Starr, Librarian of the City and County of San Francisco, invited the audience to a reception after the session in the San Francisco Public Library. Thanks were then given to the Local Arrangements Committee, the platform guests were introduced, and foreign guests were welcomed. Four honorary memberships were conferred. Two of these were presented by John G. Lorenz, Acting Librarian of Congress, to Alex Allain, the first President of the Freedom to Read Foundation, and to Augusta Baker, former Coordinator of Children's Services, New York Public Library. Two other memberships will be presented to Justice William O. Douglas and to Congressman Carl Perkins of Kentucky later in Washington, D.C.

The highlight of the evening, the first of six lectures in the series entitled "Libraries and the Life of the Mind in America" followed. Three of these lectures were given at the 1975 annual conference and three will be given at the 1976 conference in Chicago, after which all six will be published. John Hope Franklin, the John Matthews Manly Distinguished Professor of History at the University of Chicago and a trustee of the Chicago Public Library, delivered the opening lecture, entitled "Libraries in a Pluralistic Society."

Mr. Franklin said that the population of the United States is the most diverse of any nation in the races, religions, and national origins of its citizens, who constitute its pluralistic society. From the beginning, the establishment of libraries was important to Americans but their use was restricted to special interest groups, not the general public, who had to wait for the advent of public libraries.

The rapid growth of higher education after the Civil War led to the establishment of learned and professional associations, journals, and teacher's colleges. Except for the NEA and the AAAS, the ALA was the first to be founded, in 1876, and began to increase public awareness of library services, to promote professionalism in library work, and to emphasize the unrestricted availability of libraries to all. According to Mr. Franklin, however, the problems of pluralism—maintaining the integrity of the diverse groups in the society while fostering national fulfillment—have not escaped librarians. The speaker accused librarians of betraying their trust whenever they discriminate against any group in a pluralistic society, and said that public library service to blacks in American history has ranged from inadequate to nonexistent. He emphasized the role of libraries in a pluralistic society as one of building understanding within the diverse groups of their individual heritages and of promoting understanding by all groups of the contributions of each. These functions are necessary to achieve national fulfillment through the mutual respect of the diverse groups in a pluralistic society.

The General Session closed with the introduction of Allie Beth Martin, Vice President and President-elect of the American Library Association.

[*Ralph R. Orlik*]

GENERAL SESSION II

An address by Dan Lacy on Monday, June 30, was the second in the series of six lectures on "Libraries and the Life of the Mind in America," that will make up a permanent contribution to the centennial of the American Library Association. Mr. Lacy, formerly Managing Director of the American Book Publishers Council and at one point Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian of Congress, is Senior Vice President of McGraw-Hill, Inc.

That knowledge is power was the theme of Mr. Lacy's remarks. The fundamental American philosophy of power was that it would bring knowledge to the people, but the implementation of this idea has

not been a smooth one in the United States. Before the 1790's, educational efforts were preponderantly private and knowledge therefore primarily limited to the well-to-do. Steps reversing this imbalance were made by the passage in 1791 of the first Federal copyright act, by the establishment of land grant colleges, the voting of public taxes for schools, the passage in 1879 of second-class postal rates, the invention of radio and television, the passing and implementation of the GI bill following World War II, and Federal appropriations to libraries and schools during the 1950's and 1960's.

Prohibitory actions, however, still kept groups such as blacks, women, and immigrants from receiving knowledge and therefore hindered their full participation in exercising power. The rural people, too, were cut off from access to library sources and, thus, were cut off from power and prosperity.

According to Mr. Lacy, the influence of paperback books, television, and computers and the development of a national policy on libraries are making an impact on the accomplishment of the national goal. Libraries are a small but crucial component in the total system of information and communications, and their importance is based on the power of the single inquiry and the lever of individual choice. Any national policy encompassing all elements of communications involves libraries. National resources will become accessible through the library network, the system for the future.

Mr. Lacy concluded with the observation that adequate library service depends upon public support. This support is necessary to achieve the goal that knowledge is the key to power and the key to participation in serving society. [*Edna E. Van Syoc*]

COUNCIL I

President Edward G. Holley presided over the first session of Council on Tuesday evening, July 1, which approved the 1975 Midwinter Meeting Council minutes and nominations for 1975-76 Budget Assembly Council representatives and for 1975-76 Council Committee on Committees. Tellers for the election were appointed.

President Holley described himself as more of a "nuts and bolts president" in his report to Council. He focused on organizational and fiscal affairs despite the continuing need for professional leadership because to ignore them would have meant serious consequences for the Association. He declared that ALA is "on the threshold of solvency" with a balance budget for 1975-76, laying part of the financial turnaround to the new dues schedule and a profitable Annual Conference in 1974. Holley felt that the Association had paid a price for fiscal stability, but that it had "come through it better than expected." He emphasized in his concluding remarks that Council will need to consider very seriously a financial support and leave-of-absence policy for ALA presidents. Under the present system, the burden on the incumbent and his institution has become excessive.

As old business, Council adopted a resolution that "ALA urges all institutions with related interests to support the principle of encouraging staff in both administrative and nonadministrative positions to attend ALA annual conferences and that institutions give preference in the provision of financial support and administrative leave for conference attendance to employees who are ALA members." Following the ALA Conference Manager's report to the Executive Board that ALA's record is better than meeting every five years in a northeastern state, a resolution encouraging such a policy was rejected by Council. A very straightforward first session ended before its allotted time was up. [*David G. Remington*]

COUNCIL II

Council II was convened on July 2 by President Holley, who set the agenda for the meeting and then proceeded to the first item of business, the report of the Freedom to Read Foundation by Richard L. Darling, FRF President, who outlined the activities of the Foundation since the Midwinter meeting.

The Treasurer presented a joint report with the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support (COPES). In general, the report, covering the period up to May 31, 1975, indicated that although the Association was down somewhat in membership, it was up in income, with income equal to or exceeding the budget estimates, and with all divisions within their budgets with the exception of two journals. COPES Chairwoman Elizabeth T. Fast explained how the budget ceiling is computed and the recommended budget formulated. Mrs. Fast also relayed the feeling of COPES that, while its relationship to the Executive Board is clear, its relationship to Council needs clarification, and expressed the intention of COPES to work more diligently toward identifying issues with policy as well as fiscal ramifications and call them to Council's attention at the time fiscal recommendations are made. Concerning the membership dues schedule, Mrs. Fast noted that organizational and trustees dues structures are still under consideration, and that not enough experience with the new dues

structure has been gathered to know what changes may be needed.

A resolution introduced by Jean-Anne South on behalf of the Intellectual Freedom Round Table that "the ALA Council direct the formulation of a clear and unequivocal editorial policy which guarantees to the editor of *American Libraries* independence in gathering and reporting news and opinions" was tabled until Council heard the Committee on Organization's report on Friday, July 4.

After much discussion, Council adopted an amended resolution that the ALA bylaws be changed to remove trustees from the regular member category and place them in a special member category called "trustees and lay members" with an annual dues of $20 and ALTA dues of $15.

The Council next heard the report of the McConnell Fact-finding Subcommittee of the Staff Committee on Mediation, Arbitration and Inquiry (SCMAI). The report traced the history of the J. Michael McConnell request for action and in summary (1) supported SCMAI's original conclusion that no formal inquiry should be undertaken, (2) reiterated that Council reacted hastily in response to SCMAI's report of findings in the matter without giving careful enough consideration to the issue before taking action, and (3) concluded that SCMAI failed to communicate adequately to Council the rationale for its original decision. The recommendation that the subcommittee's report be accepted and that SCMAI be relieved of further consideration of the matter was adopted.

Considerable debate was also triggered by the California Library Association resolution "that the American Library Association, following the 1976 conference in Chicago, shall not hold its annual conference in any state which has failed to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment . . . ." Proposed amendments to extend the ban to ALA midwinter meetings and to conferences of any chapter of the Association were defeated, as, finally, was the main resolution, thus concluding the business of the day.

[*Lois D. Rose*]

COUNCIL III

The third Council session was held Friday, July 4, from 8 to 10 a.m. with Mr. Holley presiding. Robert Wedgeworth made several announcements, which included receipt of a grant from the Office of Education (Title II-B) for the development of a manual of programming for literacy and the list of library school accreditations.

The agenda continued with committee reports. R. Kathleen Molz, Chairwoman of the Intellectual Freedom Committee, presented a position paper (Council Document 65) and an accompanying resolution (Council Document 65.1) on papers and records of public officials. Both statements urged that such records are, and ought to be, public documents, preserved and administered by a strong, independent, Federal archival agency which would provide access to them. Council action endorsed this resolution. The policy of confidentiality of library records (Council Document 70) already adopted in January 1971 offered a deletion in the original text of the words "with specific materials." Council approved and accepted the deletion.

Elizabeth Hoffman reported for the Legislation Committee (Council Document 69). Council adopted its resolution urging President Ford to call a White House Conference on Library and Information Services and Congress to expedite the necessary funding (Council Document 69.2). She also requested membership action in contacting Senators and Representatives in favor of the retention of funding levels recommended by the Senate for Title II-B and Title IV of the Higher Education Act (Council Document 69.3) and against any increase in postal rates (Council Document 69.4). Adopted also was Council Document 64 revised, a resolution for ALA Council to express appreciation to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS) for its "Goals for Action," to concur in the concepts and recommendations contained in the Commission's report, and to commit ALA to maximum cooperation with NCLIS in implementing and developing its goals. Miss Hoffman then introduced Edmon Low, head of their Copyright Subcommittee, who reported on copyright developments, especially the intent of copyright proprietors to limit photocopying of copyrighted material. This report evoked active discussion with the result that Council members were encouraged to read Mr. Low's report to Congress and Mr. Wedgeworth proposed to make a study of the types of photocopying done in libraries with the hope of deriving some tangible information to present to Congress.

The Committee on Organization report was presented by Frances Hatfield. Council voted acceptance of recommendations that the editor of *American Libraries* report directly to the Executive Director of ALA, that an Editorial Advisory Committee for *American Libraries* be established, and that the editorial policy for *American Libraries* be revised as

presented (Council Document 71). Announcement was made that the AV Committee voted unanimously to disband and dissolve itself.

At this point in the agenda, as time was running out, a request was made that Council, move directly to Council Document 58. With the general consent of Council members, that resolution was presented and adopted as amended. Document 58 concludes that "ALA continue to strongly oppose the nomination of Daniel J. Boorstin to be Librarian of Congress and that the President of the United States withdraw the nomination, and should he fail to do so, urge the United States Senate to reject his nomination."

Council III ended after the teller's report on Council elections. Election results were as follows: Council—Larry Bone, H. Harrod, Carol Nemeyer, and Stephen Salmon; at-large—Dale Brown, Judith Houk, Samuel Morrison, Nancy Nelson, and Charles Townley; and Chapters—Carol Ciallella, Elizabeth Hayden, Adelaide Lockhart, Robert Roehr, and Carol Stone.

[*Patricia Hines*]

MEMBERSHIP I

The first membership meeting of the 94th ALA Annual Conference opened to a full house on Wednesday, July 2, at 8:30 p.m., with Edward G. Holley presiding.

After establishment and approval of the agenda and adoption of the rules, President-elect Allie Beth Martin reported on the state of Centennial Year planning, indicating that over $8,000 worth of centennial mementos had been sold during the conference. Mrs. Martin announced the theme of the new membership campaign, "100—Going for 50,000—Join for the Second Century," mentioning that members who enroll new members will receive prizes.

She then introduced Peggy Sullivan, Chairwoman of the Local Arrangements Committee for the 95th Annual Conference, who invited all members to Chicago on July 18-24, 1976, to "Celebrate," the theme chosen for the conference. An outdoor fair and a "Librarians-At-Large Day" are to be major features of the week.

Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director of ALA, delivering his State-of-the-Association address, spoke on the importance of controlling the direction of library service over the next 25 years. Projecting his audience into the year 2000, Wedgeworth sketched a world in which library patrons are charged for service in public libraries, a world in which users are carefully screened and issued national credit cards, discouraged from browsing, and spied on by libraries that must report daily on materials used by each patron.

New obscenity laws make distribution of books and films very difficult, he continued; television takes over more communication chores, invading privacy and making the public a captive audience.

Reminding the membership of the many technological developments in communications over the last 25 years, Mr. Wedgeworth suggested that "the potential for a less desirable world in the year 2000 is at least as conceivable as the potential for a better one." He urged the audience to consider ALA's responsibility to act, rather than react, to the challenges ahead, because "the decisions of this generation are the destiny of the next."

After enumerating some of the services that ALA has performed in the last quarter century for its members and for the library community, the director turned to administrative matters. He announced the installation in September of a 24-hour hotline to take messages and complaints, and a new enrollment system which will deliver a membership card within 15 working days.

Stating that "1974-75 has been a good year for the ALA," Mr. Wedgeworth directed attention to the budget, balanced not in 1976 as promised, but now, in 1975; cooperation among the six national library associations in presenting joint testimony on copyright legislation; the concerns expressed over the pending appointment of the Librarian of Congress; and the establishment of a national communications program.

In his first public statement on the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science report, the Executive Director said, "The report does not adequately consider the long-range problems all of us face. It focuses on structure, not purpose .... While we applaud its work and need to take a broader perspective, it will not offer us solutions to questions we must answer.... If we are effective," he ended, "if we work together, we'll find a different year 2000 than the one I projected earlier."

With the reports concluded, membership took the floor. The first resolution to be considered concerned the right of library workers to permanent part-time employment, with prorated pay and equitable fringe benefits. Presented by Elizabeth Katz for the People's Librarian Task Force of SRRT, the resolution was approved by membership. It directed ALA "to create more voluntarily upgraded permanent part-time jobs in its own organization," as well as urging American libraries to do so.

Sparking a heated debate on the floor, Gordon

McShean introduced a resolution to ensure that future convention arrangements include "specifications forbidding smoking in any convention meeting room and provide means for enforcing this rule." Although several members argued fervently against it, the motion was approved on a voice vote. A division of the house was called for; the vote was 387 for, 276 against, and the resolution was carried.

At 10:25 p.m., noting that the two hours allotted for the meeting were almost over, Jerry Shields, Buffalo, New York, moved that the meeting be extended for 30 minutes, with an option to extend it longer if necessary. The motion was carried without debate.

To aid those American libraries inadequately equipped to provide good service to Vietnam refugees, Cy Silver and Bill DeJohn presented a resolution directing ALA to form an ad hoc committee on library materials for Vietnam refugees, "to prepare for sale or distribution lists of appropriate materials, sources for them, and guidance in their use."

In spite of agruments from the floor that this would force ALA to discriminate against refugees of all other nationalities, membership approved the resolution.

A SRRT Action Council resolution proposing that "ALA oppose those provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-259) which allow full-time students to be employed at subminimum wages" ran into opposition. Stating that the resolution carried unknown fiscal implications for libraries, Rose Myers of Hawaii moved to refer it to OLPR, ACRL, LAD, PLA, and the Legislative Committee for study and referral back to membership at the 1976 conference. This motion carried on a voice vote; when a division of the house was demanded, it was again approved, and the resolution was referred.

President Holley then relinquished the chair to President-elect Martin, and the fifth resolution, presented by the SRRT Task Force on Women, was introduced. Proposing that guidelines be established for ALA staff members on the avoidance of sexist terminology and advertising, the resolution was approved after lengthy discussion over its necessity.

With an eye on the clock, Jerry Shields rose at 11 p.m. to move another 30-minute extension of the meeting. The motion passed, and membership turned to consideration of a resolution on opposition in principle to the failure of Illinois to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. Discussion on the resolution proposed by SRRT's Suzanne LeBarron was spirited; time ran out before the vote could be taken, and the item was carried over to the next membership meeting. The first session was formally adjourned at 11:30 p.m. [*Judith R. Farley*]

MEMBERSHIP MEETING II

Following debate and the offering of amendments, ALA adopted two controversial resolutions at Membership Meeting II: Resolution 10, which calls for ALA's right to review nominations to the post of Librarian of Congress, and Resolution 11, which opposes Daniel Boorstin's nomination to that post. The resolutions, passed July 4, were both aimed at asserting ALA's right as a professional organization to have a voice in the selection of the top library post in the United States.

This sentiment was expressed in formal opposition to Mr. Boorstin's nomination. After close scrutiny of his academic and professional credentials, the membership concluded (in Resolution 11) that Mr. Boorstin's background "does not include demonstrated leadership and administrative qualities which constitute basic and essential characteristics necessary in the Librarian of Congress."

Resolution 10 urges that the President accord ALA the same privilege "to review and reject, for cause" that the American Medical and American Bar Associations presently enjoy for appointments to the surgeon generalship and to the Supreme Court, respectively. The resolution includes the provision that ALA will go on record as "opposing any and all presidential nominations to the post of Librarian of Congress, which have not been submitted to it for review."

In other action, the ALA membership did not adopt Resolution 6, which would have protested the failure of the Illinois General Assembly to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. By a vote of 356-217, the membership defeated another resolution (No. 7) which would have required the Executive Director, on behalf of ALA, to "investigate the implication of union printing for the production of all ALA publications." Also defeated was a resolution (No. 8) which would have withheld the ALA goals award, given in conjunction with the World Book Encyclopedia, until such time as the Kingsport Press of Tennessee, which produces the encyclopedia, settles its strike. Finally, Resolution 9, was considered and defeated; it would have required ALA to urge the U.S. Congress "to amend the ERISA to require portability in all government retirement plans" since many librarians are employed by Government agencies with nonportable pension plans.

Before the resolutions were debated and voted

upon, Robert Wedgeworth, Secretary of the Council and Executive Director of the ALA, made general announcements. He reported that registration for the week's session was 11,569, including 2,677 exhibitors. Mr. Wedgeworth announced that the Library Association of Australia has suggested that members of its association visit the ALA's centennial conference in 1976. Representatives from the New Zealand Library Association might also be interested in attending.

It was announced at the session that the New York Public Library has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities which, if matched dollar for dollar by November 30, 1975, will total $1,250,000. This grant will help the library expand and improve its automated cataloging system.

[*Fumie Tateoka*]

ASIAN-AMERICAN LIBRARIANS CAUCUS

The caucus, a new group formed to allow Asian American librarians to discuss problems, exchange ideas, and recruit Asian Americans to the library profession, met three times during the ALA Annual Conference.

The first meeting, held Monday, June 30, from 9 a.m. until noon, centered on the theme, "Contributions of Asian Americans to the United States." Speaking at that session were Harry H. L. Kitano, Professor of Social Welfare and Sociology at UCLA, who gave the keynote address on "Asian Americans as a Middleman Minority," Sucheng Chan of the Asian American Studies Program at Berkeley, who spoke on "The Contributions of Asians to California's Agriculture," and Julia Li Wu, Commissioner of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, on educational problems in the Asian American community and the Government's involvement in alleviating the situation. This session was moderated by Henry C. Chang, Library Director of the College of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix, who with Janet M. Suzuki from the Chicago Public Library, co-chaired the first session of the caucus.

On Wednesday, July 2, the caucus reconvened to discuss the second draft of the constitution and bylaws which have been drafted for the caucus. At that meeting, a Constitution Revisory Committee was recommended to continue work on the governing articles. Also, caucus officers were elected—Miss Suzuki, Chairwoman; Leo C. Ho, Washtenaw Community College, Vice Chairman and Chairman-elect; Donald Robertson, Lincoln City, Nebr., Secretary; and Carrie C. Chen, Charleston, Ill., Treasurer. In its final session on July 3, the caucus organized six standing committees. Further decisions on the bylaws and constitution and other caucus work will be forthcoming.

The speakers at the June 30 panel discussion exemplified the broad purposes of the Asian-American Librarians Caucus. Mr. Kitano's address on the Asian-American as middleman focused on the social position of Asians as an ethnic group. The speaker discussed the formation and causes of minority group positioning in society and considered such factors as discrimination, internalization, and "status anxiety" which perpetuate the status quo.

Miss Chan's talk centered on the little known but very important role of Asians in the development of agriculture in California. She cited several technical innovations which Asians made which boosted agriculture as an industry in California. The speaker urged the Caucus to research and to compile bibliographies on Asian contributions to American society as part of the caucus' contribution "to the rewriting and the preservation of Asian American history."

The final speech by Miss Wu, who also serves as a librarian in the Los Angeles City School system and as a specialist in Asian-American culture, provided a sketch of the various Federal and state agencies, programs, and laws relating to multicultural education. Although her speech was mostly informative in nature, she concluded by urging the caucus "to get involved as librarians not only in preserving our cultural heritage but also in introducing our cultural heritage to other groups." [*Fumie Tateoka*]

RTSD/AAP JOINT COMMITTEE

The committee meeting on June 30 opened with Co-chairman Henk Edelman introducing the new members of the Joint Committee. The new Co-chairmen for the following year are Connie Dunlap for ALA and John Dill, of McGraw-Hill, for AAP. The members whose terms had ended were thanked for their efforts while serving on the committee.

Co-chairman Elizabeth Geiser then referred all those attending the meeting to the June 16 issue of *PW* which contained the summary results of three surveys on book marketing and selection. Juanita Doares commented on the key points of the program scheduled for July 1 which was structured around the information gathered in the surveys. An expression of gratitude was extended to all who worked to develop the six-hour session on book marketing and selection.

Mary Gaver of Bro-Dart expressed enthusiasm for the program and presented to the Joint Committee

the need to conduct a similar marketing program on young adult, children, and school materials for next year. It was agreed that such a program was desirable and volunteers agreed to begin preliminary planning for such a session. Valeris Downes, Head of the Supervisors Section of AASL, invited those in attendance to the section's session on children's book publishing case histories program later in the week. She also expressed her willingness to investigate the possibility of having the Supervisors Section co-sponsor a program such as Miss Gaver had suggested.

Mr. Edelman then called on William Kaufmann who reviewed plans for the four-hour session on July 3 entitled "West Coast Publishing: What *is* the Difference?" Kevin Starr, Director of the San Francisco Public Library, was scheduled to give the keynote address with 12 west coast publishers and a panel of librarians prepared to discuss different kinds of publishing.

The committee members then discussed possible topics for the 1976 program with "International Flow of Books" receiving much attention.

Murray Martin, reporting for Jennifer Magnus, stated that the final draft of the ANSI Standard Order Form has been sent out for review and final comments.

William Gosling reported on recent progress of the CIP Program. He reviewed briefly his participation in the 14 CIP regional workshops and meetings he attended this spring and announced plans for a fall workshop for publishers in New York City.

Franklyn Rodgers, Chairman of the ISBN Publicity Committee, described his committee's efforts to explain the benefits of utilizing ISBN's to librarians. Posters and brochures have been prepared and were distributed widely at ALA to further inform librarians of ISBN use.

The final segment of the program was a progress report from Bernard Fry and Marjorie Shipley on the NSF-funded scholarly journal study underway at Indiana University. The study deals with library purchasing patterns and Mr. Fry's report included indications that a large number of libraries are decreasing duplicate journal copies, more libraries are purchasing microforms of periodicals in lieu of binding original copies, and that while salaries are remaining constant there appears to be a decline in dollars available for materials. The study is due to end shortly with the final report scheduled for release in late August.

The meeting closed with reminders to attend the Marketing and Selection Forum and the West Coast Publishing program later in the week.

[*William A. Gosling*]

RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION

The Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of ACRL offered two interesting programs on Sunday afternoon, June 29. The first was organized by the Manuscripts Collection Committee and was under the chairmanship of Clyde C. Walton, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb. The topic was "Papers of Public Officials: Two Points of View." Speakers were William E. Sudow, a Washington attorney and former special assistant to Congressman John Brademas, and Richard L. Darling, School of Library Service, Columbia University. Mr. Sudow came to this task with the great benefit of intense research in this field and his personal experience in Mr. Brademas' Congressional office at a time when the interest of the U.S. Congress in this problem was at its highest. He reviewed the effects of Watergate in raising once again the question of "who actually owns the papers of public officials" and stated his position that, past practices having not served well, a totally new approach to the question is now necessary. Presidential libraries, he felt, have proved a vast improvement but have not solved the problem, first because the underlying idea still leaves papers in the hands of Presidents and second because provisions concerning papers of staff, ad hoc commissions, and others are still vague. Dispersal of valuable papers and removal of individual items by staff is still possible.

In Mr. Sudow's view, the Nixon-Sampson agreement of September 1974 completely ignored the interest of the American public. In the public interest, Mr. Sudow would recommend public ownership of the papers of elected and appointed Government officers. While it is true these bodies of papers also contain materials which may be purely personal, strict criteria would be applied to separate these from what should be considered official. This recommendation raises many problems such as possible breach of privacy and how to insure protection for private individuals. Should the principle of public ownership be adopted, Mr. Sudow seemed to advocate the establishment of an independent entity, such as a board, to administer the program.

Mr. Darling also stressed the necessity of preserving official records and reflected that researchers and scholars would suffer if public officials continued to treat their papers as private property. While agreeing that presidential libraries have constituted an improvement, he reflected that many donors still have the power to restrict portions of their collections and to deny access to them. He recognized the need of establishing public ownership and felt that the

National Archives, if made independent of the Government Services Administration (GSA), would be the proper repository for these records. The problem of accessibility was paramount in Mr. Darling's thoughts.

Intense discussion followed these two presentations and many questions were raised, chiefly about the practicality of such a program and whether a strict program of public ownership might not in the end defeat its very intent by leading to disappearance or destruction of sensitive materials. William Axford, President of ACRL, voiced a more liberal position and his fear that the "tryanny of historians" who would like to have everything immediately accessible might lead to serious and negative results.

[*John Charles Finzi*]

RARE BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS SECTION

The second program of the ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section on Sunday afternoon was devoted to the topic of "Gifts and Appraisals for Libraries." With Lee Ash, library consultant from New Haven, Conn., presiding, the panel consisted of George Lowry, President of Swann Galleries, Inc., New York City; Alexandra Mason, Assistant Director and Special Collections Librarian, University of Kansas Libraries; Ann-Marie Mitchell, Gift and Exchange Librarian, University of California, Berkeley; Michael Thompson, bookseller from Los Angeles, Calif.; and William Wredon, bookseller from Palo Alto, Calif.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Ash stated that the subject of appraisal of gifts to libraries for tax purposes was one of great interest and importance to all involved, and that, because of the lack of uniformity in practices and the traditional secrecy involved in so many transactions of this nature, an open meeting in which booksellers and librarians could exchange information about practices and policies and opinions as to the nature of the appraisal process was a necessity. The overflow audience and the lively and sometimes impassioned statements during the discussion period were ample evidence of the accuracy of his assessment.

A brief formal statement by each of the panelists opened the program. The booksellers spoke in general on the appraisal process as they see it, illustrated with anecdotes. Mr. Lowry, as president of one of New York's major auction galleries, gave a brief review of auction trends, reporting that prices of rare books are not necessarily following the economy, and that in certain areas, such as modern first editions and photographica, the prices are currently at a very high level. Mr. Thompson, who expressed his belief that neither a donor nor a recipient, under any circumstances, can provide a legal appraisal, spent some time on helpful advice about choosing an appraiser. Older established dealers are sometimes reluctant to undertake this work, he believes, because they really cannot afford it as readily, whereas the younger dealers, those who are knowledgeable, will find in this extra income an incentive to engage in this activity. Mr. Wredon, with 35 years experience in bookselling and appraisal work, emphasized antiquarian bookselling experience as essential to appraisal, especially when dealing with manuscripts for which there are fewer sales records.

The librarians on the panel, Miss Mason and Miss Mitchell, reported on the policies and practices of their respective institutional libraries in regard to acceptance of gifts and donors' requests for appraisals. Their reports, and the statement of members of the audience during the discussion period, made evident the fact that there is a great variation in the amount of work a recipient institution will do for a donor, in who pays for a formal appraisal, and in almost all other aspects of the problem. Perhaps the one point of agreement among all present at this session was the lack of disagreement to the policy that an appraiser should be unbiased. There was no agreement as to any uniform policy that would insure such a neutral appraisal, for suspicions of possible "sweetheart" arrangements seemed to be lurking everywhere.

Many specific questions were raised, some of which could be readily answered by one or more of the panel members for example, what are the fees currently charged by appraisers? and many which could not be answered for instance, questions concerning the policies and practices of the Internal Revenue Service. In closing, Mr. Ash invited continuing discussion of the matter of gifts and appraisals, perhaps in written form in the columns of a trade journal such as *AB Bookman's Weekly*. [*Shirley B. Lebo*]

YOUNG ADULT SERVICES DIVISION

A short film "Beauty Knows No Pain" opened the program meeting on "Sexism in Adolescent Lives and Literature" and set the tone for the proceedings by portraying some of the false goals set by society for teenage girls. Five panelists, three librarians and two local high school students, discussed the extent and influence of conscious and unconscious sexist attitudes in schools and libraries. Each panelist, in turn, gave her views of the present situation and ways in

which it could be remedied.

Diane Davenport, Head of Extension Services at the Alameda County Library, Calif., reported that most of the films available in libraries and schools portrayed stereotyped male and female characters. Almost all these films featured male leads with females in passive background roles. Librarians on the whole were perpetuating this state of affairs by not reviewing films as carefully as other materials and by not selecting more judiciously.

Mary Kay Chelton, Young Adult Consultant, Westchester County Library, N.Y., felt that young adult programs in most libraries were inadequate, limited in concept, and promoted stereotyped roles to teenagers. She urged librarians to examine their own attitudes and consider more innovative programming, for example, examine the meaning of women's rights and other related issues.

Dorothy Broderick, Professor of Library Science, Dalhousie University, examined sexism as it exists in literature aimed at adolescents and urged librarians to emphasize books that have positive images and offer a wide variety of options to both sexes. Far too many books still perpetuate the traditional dichotomy between the role of men and the role of women. Most of the adolescent male heroes in fiction are portrayed with almost limitless opportunities in life while their female counterparts are given a much narrower range of choices that inevitably include marriage as the ultimate goal. Miss Broderick stressed the responsibility of the librarian to help adolescents trying to break out of these patterns imposed on them by society.

The high school panelists represented a group called "Women on the Move" which is active in their school in promoting better opportunities and equal treatment for teenage girls, especially in the area of career counseling. Both girls discussed their own experiences stressing the narrow options and generally negative career counseling presented to them and other high school girls.

The meeting closed after a lively question-and-answer period.

The membership meeting that followed was concerned primarily with a report of the division's activities over the past year from the outgoing president Carol Starr. This was followed by a lengthy discussion of the budget and the need to recruit new members. The meeting ended with the introduction of the new officers. [*Divna Todorovich*]

HRLSD/LSBPHS MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

The combined meeting of the Health and Rehabilitative Library Service Division ad hoc Membership Committee took place at 10 a.m. on June 30. After a general discussion of long-range goals, several specific suggestions were accepted.

Statistics should be presented at the membership meeting of the Division and Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped Section and the necessity of each division member recruiting at least two more members should be emphasized. A contact person should be found in each state who could be instrumental in the formation of local interest groups in each state library association comparable to HRLSD and to encourage their affiliation with ALA. At least six should be formed in the next six months.

A membership packet should be developed, including an explanation of long-range goals and objectives of the division and section, a description of the program for the next annual meeting, a description of committees, their activities, and a contact person, and either collage or pamphlet concerning programs or quotes about this type of service. The DBPH regional library network should also be contacted and encouraged to join HRLSD.

In addition to the above, it was specifically recommended that a joint membership committee of the division and section should be formed to promote membership instead of continuing two separate committees.

Finally, in the area of long-range goals, the Membership Committee should work in conjunction with the Publications and Program Committees to improve the quality of the division's output. It was also suggested that papers given at next year's program should be published. [*Donna Kemme*]

ACRL MANAGEMENT MEETING

Peter Drucker, whose most recent books have dealt with the functions and responsibilities of managers and management's relationship to society and technology, addressed a well-attended meeting of the Association of College and Research Libraries on June 30. The subject of his address was "Management of Public Service Institutions." Mr. Drucker asserted that there are a number of fundamentals necessary for management to perform effectively in any institution. One is that the manager must know who the public is and what its perspectives and expectations are. He defined a public as any group which can stymie or block and which depends on the institution. Applying this to libraries in particular, he maintained that because the librarian is the bridge between the repository of information and the user, it is his

job to convert data into information. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to know the users and their needs.

In addition to knowing the public, a good manager should constantly address three questions. First, what no longer serves a purpose and can be abandoned, discarded, or downgraded? Some resulting actions will be unpopular, but the speaker asserted that if we do not abandon that which is not viable, more and more energy is required to keep it going, and the really effective resources are spent defending the past. Second, if one is starting something new, what can be phased out? Mr. Drucker pointed out that the "one absolutely predictable thing about something new is that it will run into trouble." Therefore, the administrator should utilize the best performers; it is too risky to hire new people for new work; to begin new things one should be willing to abandon something presently being done. He cautioned the audience to remember that "everything degenerates into work." Third, what are the priorities of the institution? Only the administrator can answer this. Help may come from various places, but only the manager can decide on the priorities and take the associated risks and make resource allocations.

On the subject of people, Mr. Drucker maintained that the top administration should occasionally get out and perform the basic professional functions with the "troops." "One goes into a profession because one enjoys the profession; if not, get out." He felt that large numbers of people are overtrained for the work they are doing, and that formal qualifications for many jobs have been overemphasized: "At the current rate, no one would be admitted to first grade without a Ph. D." He asserted that there is often more interest in the profession than the institution and the job that it performs. He noted that professional goals should be secondary and that what really matters is whether the job is done. In a medical analogy, he maintained that it is not really important that good medicine is practiced, only whether the patient recovers. All staff members must function as a team, or the library will not function at all. One method of creating that team is for the administrator to make people see the connection between the job and the results. Everyone should be thinking about why they are in the job they hold, and for what they are accountable. Finally, it is absolutely essential for employees to see the contribution they are making.

Mr. Drucker observed that information centers are expensive, and like any high cost resource, libraries require trained users to use them effectively. But most of the outside world still sees yesterday's library, as it takes 50 to 75 years to make fundamental changes. Therefore, it is necessary to educate users. In concluding, Mr. Drucker asserted that librarians must find out what users want, make sure they get it, and then make sure they know they are getting it.

[*Susan C. Finsen*]

LAD PAS PROGRAM

A panel discussion on collective bargaining was held by the Library Administration Division, Personnel Administration Section, Committee on Economic Status, Welfare, and Fringe Benefits on July 1. Chairman of the panel was Gerard McCabe of Virginia Commonwealth University Library. The panelists were Bernard Kreissman, Librarian at the University of California at Davis; Sam Battone of the American Federation of Teachers; and Archie Kleingartner, who has written on industrial relations.

While the program noted that the panel discussion would present the broadest possible viewpoints, the discussion was limited to the experience of academic libraries, and therefore focused on the issue of faculty status and which union should represent academic librarians.

Mr. Kreissman began the discussion by outlining the things to consider when choosing a union: the size and influence of the union, the ease of access to the regional and national offices, and the agent's respect for the collegial model versus the business and industrial model. He maintained that regardless of the need for a union before an election, a social dynamic takes place afterward, making the union a dominant force on campus. While there may have been flexibility before the election, positions harden after a union is brought in, and the contract becomes a force document. This creates a gulf, he maintained, between the staff and the administration. He further asserted that in their efforts to be advocates of all segments, unions tend to adopt the most extreme positions because they encompass the moderate positions as well, thus attempting to satisfy the largest portion of its constituency. In the choice of the bargaining unit, Mr. Kreissman asserted that one element must be of paramount concern: enlightened self interest. In turning the discussion to the choice of type of union for professional librarians, he identified four types of units: (1) an alliance of faculty and librarians; (2) a unit consisting of all library staff, including professional and non-professional; (3) a diverse, amorphous non-faculty union of professionals of various kinds; and (4) a "go-it-alone" category of professional

librarians only. He cited some of the advantages and disadvantages of each type, and concluded by observing that he favored the fourth type, although he saw possibilities for each of the other three as long as certain conditions were met. Two additional factors influenced whatever type of union was chosen: a multi-campus situation, and the presence of students in the negotiating system. In concluding, he urged that if librarians did not feel that they could do something collectively that they could not do one-to-one, then they should not vote for union representation of any kind.

The union representative, Mr. Battone, disagreed with the identification of a single desirable model. He maintained that whatever the relationship of librarians to faculty in the union environment, it should reflect the relationship of the library to the university. While it was rare to find a single union representing only professional librarians, he agreed that they form a clearly identifiable group with definable interests, and he noted that most of the articles about library unions professed uneasiness about librarians being a minority in a union. He pointed out that union elections were held for the purpose or organizing and bargaining collectively, identifying groups which have the right to representation, deciding how units are to be structured, and determining the bargainable issues. He further discussed the various criteria for recognizing a bargaining unit, noting the role of the NLRB in this process. The basic question he saw was whether there is a clash of interests between the interests of librarians and other faculty. He noted that library literature shows an impatience of librarians to achieve goals in the first round of collective bargaining, but he observed that this is not realistic. The effectiveness of a separate library union in a severe economic situation is reduced, while in a broader unit he asserted that there is a bond of interest and less competition for the same funds. He pointed out that librarians should determine their programs; their interests cannot be served if they do not articulate what they want.

Mr. Kleingartner pointed out that the most important decision was the choice of shape and type of bargaining unit. After election and certification, the bargaining unit itself is forgotten and the issues become the focus of attention. But, he cautioned, the type of unit initially chosen will affect the outcome of bargaining. Unions are interested in bargaining units which will (1) strengthen the chances of certification and (2) strengthen its position so as to increase its bargaining power. Employers are interested in an efficiency of operations, which means they prefer one bargaining agent. These two elements, the union itself and the employer, have a strong influence on what the bargaining unit looks like. On the problem of who should represent librarians, Mr. Kleingartner said it was not clear to him whether unions would prefer to have them in a large unit or make other arrangements. It was equally unclear to him how management would like to relate to librarians. And, he has observed a sharp division within faculty concerning the presence of librarians in a faculty union. The American Library Association has not done what the AAUP did, that is, to restructure itself so as to become a collective bargaining agent. He also noted that it is probably too late for this, and that other forces have already become well established. Librarians appear to have little opportunity to influence the outcome of collective bargaining content, he observed, or even to influence the shape of the collective bargaining unit.

[*Susan C. Finsen*]

FEDERAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE

At the FLC meeting on July 1, Mary Huffer, Director of Libraries, Office of Library Services, U.S. Department of the Interior, discussed the Federal Libraries' Experimental Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) project.

Librarians participating in the FLECC project are members of a Steering Committee that is responsible for the policy and management of the project. The Executive Director of the Federal Library Committee is responsible for the administration of the project on a day-to-day basis and accountable for the contract.

The project began with seven libraries in late 1973 and has increased to 31 libraries participating to date.

An evaluation study was conducted by an outside contractor in early 1975. The results indicated that the cooperative cataloging project using OCLC services is beneficial. The main reasons for making the service most useful to Federal libraries are the high percentages of records found in the OCLC data base and the location symbols informing one which libraries have the title, thus enabling interlibrary loan among Federal libraries and potentially the cooperation and coordination of acquisitions.

The evaluation study also pointed out benefits within libraries due to revamping of cataloging and processing work flows and changes in staff assignments resulting in more efficiency and increased productivity. The final report will be available through NTIS in early fall.

The OCLC has over 300 libraries using its service,

and over 700 CRT terminals on the system. There are more than 1.3 million bibliographic records in the data base. Approximately 2,000 records are added daily. Through the FLECC project, one can now access the data base via Tymshare using teletype equipment. Seven Federal libraries use the teletype access. Such access enables remote Federal libraries to have access to the OCLC system.

Each participating library pays an initial fee which was used for start-up cost and is now used for the daily administrative cost plus the salary of the Network Director, Lillian Washington, who works in the FLC office. Libraries also pay for the terminal and line charges, as well as the OCLC charges for the first time use of a data base record and cards, plus other services such as accession list, tapes, and search (non-cataloging).

In fiscal 1976, the project will be more centralized. James P. Riley, FLC Executive Director and Project Officer, will be responsible for negotiating a new contract with OCLC which will specify the Executive Director's office as the central office for contract and billing of all participating Federal libraries. The total projected administrative and salary costs for fiscal 1976 are $43,000.

The OCLC service is basically for the cataloging of monographs and catalog card production. It does now provide for serial input and within six months it will include serial check-in service and in early 1976 subject searching of the data base. In addition, the system is being used for reference service, interlibrary loan, accession lists, and tape service of agency records which are used for input into the local agency automated system. The card production system provides distribution of alphabetically arranged cards to any predesignated main or branch library, thus centralized processing and cataloging operations can be beneficial through the use of the service.

Federal libraries are on the system between six and twelve hours daily. In some agencies there are clusters of libraries sharing a terminal for accessing the system. And, in the field, Federal libraries are using state or regional networks to participate in the use of the OCLC service when feasible and more cost beneficial than going through the FLECC project. The FLC Executive Director's office works with interested libraries in the field assisting them in determining the most beneficial approach to the use of OCLC. The service is especially useful for those libraries, including field libraries, that have limited staffs. Those responsible for such libraries or working in them should contact the FLC Executive Director's office, Mrs. Washington or Mr. Riley, (202) 426-6055, or the Department of the Interior Library, Mary Huffer (202) 343-5821, for further information and assistance.

Mrs. Huffer's presentation was followed by an extensive question-and-answer period.

[*James P. Riley*]

RTSD PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS COMMITTEE

The Preservation of Library Materials Committee met on Tuesday, July 1, with Pamela Darling, incoming Chairman, presiding in the absence of Chairman Robert D. Stewart.

Mrs. Darling reported on the letter she had written, upon the recommendation of the RTSD Board of Directors, to the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, urging the Commission to place greater emphasis on the preservation needs of the nation's libraries. In its final report, the Commission did incorporate a number of Mrs. Darling's suggestions.

Frazer G. Poole, Preservation Officer, Library of Congress, reported on the preservation leaflet series inaugurated by the Library, and also on the publication of Peter Waters' handbook on *Procedures for Salvage of Water-Damaged Library Materials.* Mention was also made of a new publication entitled *Library Security,* which will cover both security and preservation problems in libraries.

There was considerable discussion of the proposed conservation program to be planned and sponsored by the committee for the 1976 Annual Conference in Chicago. The approach will be broad-based with topics presented during the two-hour session to be centered on local, national, and cooperative preservation programs.

There was discussion also of the continuing need to interest paper manufacturers in the production of more durable and more permanent book paper. The committee was encouraged to learn that one of the country's major producers of book papers had recently converted from an acid system to an alkaline system and that the papers produced under the new system had shown excellent qualities when tested by the Library of Congress.

The meeting concluded with a discussion of the committee's role as a clearinghouse for information on conservation activities. Several means of fulfilling this important function were reviewed.

[*Frazer G. Poole*]

CHILDREN'S SERVICES DIVISION PROGRAM

A CSD Program on child advocacy took place on July 2. Called "a developing phenomenon in library service to children," child advocacy is basically defined as the right of children to develop their full potential and the librarian's responsibility to help them realize this goal by making available the best library service. Phase I focused on the exceptional child and this meeting, as well as several others, was devoted to identifying the exceptional child, recognizing his/her needs and developing programs to meet these needs. Each of the four principal speakers, only one of whom was a librarian, addressed themselves to a specific aspect of the subject.

Samuel Berman, Executive Director of the Vista Del Mar Child Care Center, Los Angeles, spoke about his work with disturbed children. He maintained that disturbed children have essentially the same rights and responsibilities as everyone else and should be allowed to exercise them. He discussed some of the characteristics and problems of disturbed children and ways in which the library could help them.

Mary L. Brantley, consultant in psychological services, Oakland, Calif., discussed the special problems of the gifted child and described some special programs for this group that are in existence in California. She outlined goals for such a program and gave suggestions for working with the gifted.

Vickie Phenicie of the Institute for Child Advocacy, Los Angeles, spoke of child advocacy as a mushrooming movement that will greatly affect public services especially those of the library. Since the present trend is to de-institutionalize the handicapped and put them back into the community, librarians will have to make sure that their facilities are as physically accessible to handicapped children and adults as they are to everyone else. She went on to list the type of services she felt would be beneficial to handicapped children and their parents including a file of laws and regulations pertaining to the handicapped, a resource file of available community services, and special bibliographies.

The last speaker, Marian Stepins from the Cuyahoga County Public Library, spoke of her library's services to the handicapped. She emphasized the responsibility of the librarian to meet the needs of the entire community and to be aware that exceptional children usually grow up to be exceptional adults and the need for special services is unending.

The highlight of the meeting was a slide presentation prepared by the Services to Exceptional Children Committee and introduced by Marilyn George of Prince George's County Memorial Library, Laurel, Md. The slides showed programs for exceptional children now in operation in various libraries throughout the nation. On the whole, these slides made the remarks of the speakers somewhat superfluous as they provided concrete evidence that librarians were indeed aware of the needs of their exceptional patrons and were doing a great many things, quite successfully, to meet those needs.

The Children's Services Division membership meeting followed after a brief intermission. Barbara Rollock, President of the division, opened the meeting by acknowledging awards and honors given to members of the division. The American Section of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) honored Virginia Haviland of the Children's Book Section, Library of Congress, for services as President for two terms of the Hans Christian Andersen International Awards Jury. She was presented with a portfolio of original letters and artwork from winning authors and illustrators. The Hans Christian Andersen medals are presented every two years to a living writer and illustrator who has made a lasting contribution to children's literature.

Maria Polushkin whose publisher Crown received the Batchelder Award for her translation of A. Linevski's "A Tale Carved Out of Stone" repeated her acceptance speech, made earlier this year, for the benefit of the assembled members.

The main business of the meeting was the discussion of the draft of the proposed Albert Lamorisse award to be given to the most distinguished children's film. Priscilla Moulton reported on her committee's work on this and there was some discussion as to how the award was to be determined and if, in fact, the Children's Services Division was the proper body to be presenting such an award. No decision was reached. There was also no decision on a subsequent discussion as to whether the Newbury-Caldecott banquet should also honor the winners of other awards that are regularly presented to writers, illustrators, and publishers of children's books. The meeting came to a close after the announcement of the candidates for the 1975 Batchelder Award, the budget report, and the introduction of the new officers.

[*Divna Todorovich*]

HRLSD/LSBPHS AWARDS DINNER

The awards dinner was held on July 2. The primary purpose of the function was to honor the 1975 recipients of the HRLSD Exceptional Service Award and LSBPHS Frances Joseph Campbell Medal and

Citation. Ruth Marie Tews and Mildred Theordora Moody jointly received the HRLSD Award in recognition of their outstanding service to institutionalized, hospitalized, and handicappped children and adults. The Campbell Medal and Citation went to Arthur Helms for his service to the talking book program. After the awards ceremony, Joe Gores, a noted mystery author, spoke on "Mystery and Adventure—the Author and the Reader as Partners in Crime."

[*Donna Kemme*]

STAFF ORGANIZATIONS ROUND TABLE

A capacity audience met Thursday morning, July 3, for the Staff Organizations Round Table program, "Unions and Staff Associations: Coexistence or Conflict?" After brief opening remarks and introductions, SORT Chairman Jack Siggins turned the meeting over to the four speakers of the day.

The first speaker, Milton Derber of the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, spoke on "The Library Setting," giving a general overview of historical trends in organization and collective bargaining in libraries as compared to other public sector labor activities. While library labor organizations develop along with or somewhat behind those in the public sector, they develop for the same reasons. Many organizations of a professional nature that originally were not interested in collective bargaining have since changed their view and taken on the character of unions. The movement to organize has been somewhat aided by court decisions which lend support to librarians' desires to engage in collective bargaining, Executive Order 11491, as amended, statutes in some states outlining the right to organize libraries, and changing professional attitudes toward unionization.

Libraries have lagged behind in the movement to organize because of several material and psychological factors: (1) the average employment unit in libraries is small and harder to organize; (2) librarians have typically been included in larger units dominated by other groups; (3) the wide geographic scatter of librarians makes organization more difficult; and (4) many librarians supervise nonprofessional employees and therefore align themselves with management rather than employees.

"Professionalism and Unions" was the topic of the second speaker, John Sessions of the AFL-CIO Department of Education, who stressed that the terms "professional" and "unions" are not mutually exclusive nor do they always mean the same thing to the same people. He went on to discuss the history of professional affiliation with unions, the reasons for this affiliation, why librarians resist unionization, and why they now need to overcome this resistance and take advantage of ALA's stated policy of support for unionization.

Next, Eileen Libby of the University of Chicago School of Social Services Library spoke on "The University of Chicago Experience with Unions and Staff Associations." She traced the history of the University of Chicago Librarians Association from its conception in the spring of 1969 until its demise in the summer of 1971. In addition to a troublesome question from the association's inception over who was eligible for membership and the association's inability to deal effectively with staff problems, Miss Libby attributed its death to the conflict which developed within the library staff when formal, but eventually unsuccessful, attempts to unionize the library began in the fall of 1970.

Theodore Guyton, author of *Unionization: the Viewpoint of Librarians,* concluded the program with a speech on "Public Libraries and Unionization." Outlining the essential differences between unions and staff associations, Mr. Guyton expressed the opinion that there is no reason that the two should not be able to exist in complete harmony. Sources of potential conflict, however, between the two include: (1) the fact that the administration is generally the chief sponsor of staff organizations; (2) the acceptability of concepts of unionization and collective bargaining to professionals; and (3) the conduct of library unions, especially in regard to professionals. According to Mr. Guyton, part of the problem in organizing libraries may lie in ALA's refusal to act as a bargaining agent, and since no merger seems likely between ALA and union functions, can they exist in harmony? [*Lois D. Rose*]

GODORT PROGRAM

Bibliographic control of Federal Government publications was the topic of the annual program of the Government Documents Round Table (GODORT) held July 3. Six panelists assembled to discuss this topic were introduced by Phillip Van de Voorde, retiring Coordinator of the Federal Documents Task Force and government documents librarian at Iowa State University Library, Ames. They were James Adler, President, Congressional Information Service (CIS), Washington, D.C.; Marion Howey, documents librarian, University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence; Wellington Lewis, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO); David Reming-

ton, Assistant Chief, Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress; John Wearmouth, Chief of Publications, Standard and Development Division, Department of Commerce; and Marvin Wilson, Assistant Director of Production, National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

Instead of having the panel members address the subject individually, the moderator opened by providing a preliminary definition of complete bibliographic control of Federal Government publications and by citing the legal bases for the responsibilities in the field of bibliographic control exercised by GPO, NTIS, and LC. Mr. Van de Voorde next asked Mr. Adler what he thought of the preliminary definition of bibliographic control of Federal publications. He responded that he saw so many aspects to bibliographic control that at best there could be agreement only on a common denominator–adequate control for the users being served. The different Federal agencies and organizations in the private sector such as CIS serve different users and there are multiple uses. To answer a question she was asked, Mrs. Howey stated that she saw the need for a comprehensive *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, but for Congressional material she saw the need for CIS, and that scientists would want the material covered by NTIS. Mr. Remington pointed out that the Library of Congress does not catalog all documents but emphasized the Library's contribution of providing name and subject authorities, stating that LC is moving toward making these files available on-line. Many other interesting points emerged during the lively interchange that proceeded for more than an hour. These included the problem of defining a publication and the difficulties of securing coverage of materials produced away from agency headquarters. The Library of Congress Documents Expediting Project was mentioned as an extremely valuable program whereby libraries can acquire materials not available as depository items. Mr. Wilson referred to the agreements under which NTIS is assured of acquiring technical report literature from the various agencies. In 1972, there were 65 such agreements and in 1976 there will be 350. John Wearmouth mentioned that one reason publications are missed is that librarians and publications officers need better knowledge of the organization of Government agencies. Mr. Lewis mentioned that GPO is receiving more publications for inclusion in the *Monthly Catalog* as a result of information provided by documents librarians. Progress is slow, however, because there is fear on the part of some agencies that once an item is listed in the *Monthly Catalog* they will be obligated to distribute it under the depository library system. Mr. Wearmouth stressed the fact that with in-house publications, agencies often do not have the resources to distribute copies to libraries. Mr. Wilson agreed that there is often resistance to listing an item because an agency fears there will be many requests and stated that agency officials are frequently not knowledgeable about the Government system for distribution. When Mr. Wilson pointed out that some GPO items that go out of stock are picked up by NTIS, Mr. Lewis confirmed this, stating that GPO knows that the item will be placed on microform and can be reproduced. Before the session ended, members of the audience, who completely filled the large room, were given a brief period for questions, but it was obvious that there were far more questions than time available.

At 3 p.m. the GODORT business meeting was called to order by Chairman Anthony Miele of the Illinois State Library, Springfield. Mr. Miele announced that the round table's membership stood at 925 and introduced the officers for 1975/76. He and the secretary, Candace Morgan, also of Illinois State Library, were re-elected; Lois Mills of Western Illinois University, Macomb, was elected Assistant Chairwoman; and Irene Itina of New York Public Library won the treasurer's post. Following a report from Bernadine Hoduski, the representative to the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee, Mr. Van de Voorde read a draft resolution of the Intellectual Freedom Committee (IFC) concerning the ownership of the records of public officials. IFC was interested in securing GODORT's approval in principle to the idea of public ownership of all records produced in pursuit of the public business, and the membership voted to endorse the resolution. One of the final announcements concerned GODORT's agreement to cosponsor with the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLIRT), a program during the 1976 ALA conference in Chicago on "The Dynamics of Federal Information." [*Robert W. Schaaf*]

LEGISLATION COMMITTEE INFORMATION MEETING

The overflow crowd at the annual information meeting was welcomed by Betsy Hoffman, Chairwoman of the Legislation Committee, who introduced Eileen Cooke, Director of the ALA Washington office. Miss Cooke spoke on "The Washington Scene," with particular emphasis upon appropriations legislation of concern to librarians. The next speaker

was Sara Case, Associate Director of the office, whose subject was the "Status of Legislation." She reviewed the programs of the Washington office, including responses to postal rate proposals and questions concerning the funding of research grants insofar as they affect libraries.

Alice Ihrig, Chairwoman of the ALA White House Conference Committee, spoke on the status of the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Science. She emphasized the growing enthusiasm for the WHCOLIS throughout the library profession, because of the increasing need for an opportunity to explore and investigate, with the public at large, the priorities for the future of library services.

The fourth speaker, Dick W. Hays, Acting Director of the Office of Libraries and Learning Resources of the U.S. Office of Education, introduced his colleagues from various regional USOE offices and then spoke on "USOE Library Programs." Mr. Hays reviewed the scope of the newly-created Office of Libraries and Learning Resources and, like others who spoke on the last day of fiscal year 1975, talked about the "continuing saga of the permutations of the appropriations process." He mentioned, as a new priority for the USOE's library programs, emphasis on areas where the English-speaking population is limited.

The next speaker was Frank Norwood, Executive Secretary of the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, whose topics were "Cable, Satellites & TV." Mr. Norwood first reviewed the history and purpose of the JTC, emphasizing the continuing role it has played in the evolution of instructional, educational, and public television broadcasting. With respect to cable television, he outlined the complex history of CATV regulation by court decision and FCC regulation. He pointed to recent developments suggesting that, rather than being required to originate programming themselves, cable systems may be required to provide community groups with the equipment, training, and access to channels needed for program origination, and noted that libraries have an opportunity to play a significant role in this development. Mr. Norwood also reviewed recent technological and experimental developments in the use of communications satellites for educational programming, which have great importance for the future of library services.

Rosemary Cribben, Assistant Staff Director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Printing, described the extremely broad authority exercised by the JCP over Federal Government publishing programs, the Government Printing Office, and its 300 printing plants. She referred to developments affecting depository library and microfilm programs, and to the concern of the Joint Committee with respect to recent price increases. She stated that the JCP will not hesitate to take action to assure that Government publications are not priced out of reach, and that, in this connection, "artifical optimism is no substitute for action."

The last speaker was Barbara Ringer, the Register of Copyrights, who spoke on the previous year's developments affecting copyright and library photocopying. She reviewed these developments under four headings: judicial, legislative, governmental, and international. Speaking first of judicial activity, she summarized the inconclusive outcome of the Williams & Wilkins case in the Supreme Court, concluding that it is now "impossible to say with any assurance what the present U.S. law on this question is," and that, with no other cases in prospect, attention has shifted to the legislative arena. She outlined the provisions of the current bills for general revision of the copyright law as they affect library photocopying, and the status and prospects of legislative action in the current Congress. Miss Ringer also described the mandate of the recently created National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), which is charged with studying and making recommendations on the library photocopying issue as a first order of business, and the activities of the ad hoc Conference for Resolution of Copyright Problems (the "Upstairs Downstairs Conference") formed under the auspices of the Copyright Office and NCLIS. Finally, on the international front, she outlined the results of a significant meeting held in Washington, June 19-21 of subcommittees of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee of the Universal Copyright Convention.and the Executive Committee of the Berne Convention. The purpose of the meeting had been to study the feasibility of an international instrument dealing with the problems of copyright and reprographic reproduction, and its report reflects an international recognition of the magnitude and importance of the problem and of the urgent need to come to grips with it.

GODORT LOCAL DOCUMENTS TASK FORCE

Marjorie Shepley, Coordinator of the Local Documents Task Force, opened the annual meeting of the task force on July 1 by announcing the election of Peter Hernon to be assistant coordinator and Joan Kerschner secretary.

After a short business meeting, Helene Babbitt and Sabina Jacobson of the U.S. Social and Economic Statistics Administration Library described at length that library's automated periodical system. Jack Leister, Librarian of the Institute of Governmental Studies at the University of California at Berkeley, gave a historical sketch of the origins and development of the Institute's collection of over 300,000 pamphlets and documents, representing the publications of all local governments in California (which have been required since the late 1930's to deposit their materials with the Institute) as well as the publications of the cities and counties with a population of more than 50,000 people in the 13 western states. The last speaker of the morning was Rochelle Field, Editor of the *Index to Current Urban Documents*, who told of the latest innovations in the index and its allied services—principally an increase in the number of cities included and the availability, beginning with volume two, of microfiche by broad subject category.

[*Nathan R. Einhorn*]

ISAD VIDEO AND CABLE COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

The July 2 panel on copyright and library video service was introduced by Peggy Pavelski, Collection Development Librarian of the California Video Resource Project at the San Francisco Public Library. The first speaker was Barbara Ringer, the Register of Copyrights, whose effort was to review the present copyright law with respect to the new audiovisual media and to indicate what changes may be expected in the near future. The current copyright law, which was originally enacted in 1909, was amended in 1912 to add motion pictures as a subject of copyright protection; since that time the courts have sought to interpret an archaic statute in the face of the technological revolution in communications, an increasingly difficult task. Among the issues shrouded in uncertainty, Miss Ringer mentioned: the copyrightability of aural and visual material produced on videotape; the respective rights of writers, performers, and producers; the taping by instructional broadcasters of live or recorded performances for later broadcasting, rebroadcasting, or "video networking"; the status of off-the-air taping of live or recorded programs for personal use or for archival use and non-commercial lending or distribution; and the status of videotaping of copyrighted material for nonprofit purposes, including the applicability of the "fair use" doctrine in this area. All of these questions are currently before Congress in the context of the bill for general revision of the copyright law, which is a matter of great importance for librarians, including those seeking to build collections in the new audiovisual media.

William North, speaking as Counsel of the American Library Association, stressed that the principal objective of the ALA in this area, as an organization of librarians concerned with serving the public, is one of insuring access to copyrighted works; the advances in communications technology have brought about a potential collision between this objective and the aims of authors and publishers. The problem is fundamentally one of time, but it is important to distinguish between free access and ready access. Mr. North felt that it is quite possible to work out systems accommodating the interests and providing the public with ready access, and noted that the ALA Legislation Committee's Subcommittee on Copyright had been working for the past 10 years to protect the interests of libraries and librarians in this area. Although the subcommittee has received extensive and valuable information about library needs with respect to printed matter, it had received virtually no guidance from the audiovisual library community. Mr. North urged representatives of that community to study the copyright revision bill carefully to determine whether it answers its needs with respect to ready access, and to make its conclusions known before Congress takes definitive action.

The third speaker was Frank Norwood, Executive Secretary of the Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, who remarked at the outset that, although "the arena of copyright is one where reasonable people are in the minority," some of the fixed positions tend to disappear once people have learned more about the subject. In connection with instructional broadcasting, the principle should be that what is "fair use" in the classroom should be considered "fair use" in ITV broadcasting; the issue of how many tapes of a program an ITV broadcaster can make and distribute, and for how long he can use them, can be settled by an honest dialogue on what the broadcaster really needs to do. Speaking of access to copyrighted material, Mr. Norwood emphasized that PBS and the public broadcasting stations recognize that they can and should pay royalties for performing copyrighted works, but that the administrative burden of getting clearance is so difficult that it amounts in fact to no access at all. This has resulted in a proposal for compulsory licensing (the "Mathias amendment") which, despite strong opposition from copyright owners, has provided the basis for discussions that may lead to solutions, pos-

sibly outside a rigid compulsory legislative framework. In addition to acquiring rights to perform, the public broadcasting stations are seeking the right to tape their performances, to rebroadcast from the tape and to provide the tapes to schools and libraries for replay within seven days after the performance, without further liability. Mr. Norwood pointed out that, with the evolution of videotape and other technical break throughs, more and more people were turning from consumers to producers of television programming. With rights must come responsibilities; users of copyrighted materials must have the right of access, but must assume the responsibility to observe appropriate restrictions.

The final speaker was Ken Winslow, Associate Director of the Public Television Library, who spoke of the revolutionary changes in communications and entertainment media which, through video discs, cable, laser technology, satellites, and related hardware, will enable individuals to program their own television sets, make their own broadcasts, and build their own audiovisual libraries. Speaking of the call for access, Mr. Winslow iterated that the costs of locating copyright owners and obtaining clearances so exceed the amounts of royalties as to make item-by-item copyright control over new media uses impracticable. He evoked the familiar image of bathtub gin and the impossibility of establishing effective legal control over certain practices which the public finds irresistable. He urged that, as an alternative to compulsory licensing, the new automatic data processing systems technology be used to solve the practical problems of clearances and licensing.

ACRL LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SECTION

The Thursday meeting of the ACRL Law and Political Science Section on "Libraries and the Legislative Process," chaired by Dan Henke, presented three speakers addressing themselves to the interaction between libraries and legislatures at different levels of government.

In his introductory statement, Mr. Henke noted what he considered to be the four primary problems or challenges facing libraries in their relationship to the legislative process. They are intellectual freedom, the revamping of the depository system, the spiraling costs of library materials, machinery, and services, and the need for continuing education for librarians. At least two of these four directly involve costs and funding, which was to be the focus of the following three speakers.

Eileen Cooke of the ALA Washington office spoke of the principles and practice of legislative lobbying as they relate to the duties of her office. She described the purpose of the ALA office on Capitol Hill as threefold: to communicate with the members of Congress and with the executive agencies on matters affecting libraries, and to participate with the Washington offices of other national organizations, such as NEA, in lobbying for or against legislation of mutual concern. The flow of information through her office is two-way, and she stressed the need for patience and diligence in lobbying for legislation through several or many congresses, if need be. Before the meeting adjourned, Miss Cooke spoke again, urging all librarians to contact their representative in support of the upcoming White House Conference on Libraries, and for Titles II and VI of the Education Act of 1975.

Roger McDonough of the New Jersey State Library addressed himself to the task of a state librarian relating to state legislators. He stressed the need for personal contact to keep the library's services and needs in the minds of the legislators, and also noted that state librarians must be energetic in uniting and focusing both local and statewide grassroots support for library matters pending in their legislatures. He said that the political aspects of library administration had become much more important than ever in these days of general economic retrenchment.

Clarence Walters, Contra Costa County (Calif.) Library, extended and amplified a similar theme, with particular attention to libraries at local levels. He stressed that library administrators must become skilled at competing for limited public funds. He urged librarians to actively seek citizen support, and at the same time to work closely with elected officials, recognizing that they too are subject to great pressures for funding public agencies. He also emphasized that public relations alone was not enough to entitle libraries to the support of either citizens or legislators, and that excellence in providing desired services is the best means of inspiring favor. Measures of performance are needed, he said, to assure that as costs rise, service improves as well. Otherwise the time will come when static levels of service will fail to justify the rising costs that they entail.

[*Everett Johnson* and *Edna E. Van Syoc*]

Correction: In the account of the June 30 meeting of the RTSD Cataloging and Classification Section in the July 25 issue of the LC *Information Bulletin*, pp. A-144–A-145, C. Donald Cook's remarks about

the revision of Library of Congress and Dewey classifications should have stated that "the possibility of major revisions of the LC Classification and Dewey which would be sufficiently drastic to provide a geographic approach which would 'reverse' topical subject headings is too remote to contemplate, and might not even be desirable." Mr. Cook's remarks also included alternatives to Mr. Blume's suggestions, namely an emphasis on the potential use of MARC for computer-based subject analysis, and a recommendation that PRECIS and other alternatives to Library of Congress subject headings be considered seriously in the plans for the prospective closing and resumption of LC catalogs.